

The pathological changes in the ureter and kidney caused by ureteral stricture vary with the degree of stenosis, its situation, and duration. Its effect on the individual is more favorable with a gradually forming stricture than by any sudden interference with the passage of urine from the kidney; as the former better permits the other kidney to readjust itself to the increased work.

Some of the ureteral abnormalities have a very important bearing on kidney and ureteral surgery. A kidney with a double pelvis may permit the resection of half the kidney if it is diseased, and so save the other half if it is healthy. Two ureteral orifices do not always indicate two kidneys. A solitary kidney may be present with complete double ureter. If on cystoscopic examination one ureteral orifice was apparently diseased, and so possibly half the kidney, the removal of the entire kidney would cause the death of the individual. One should bear these abnormalities in mind, especially when the ureteral orifices are atypically placed in the bladder.

The more important operations for the relief of pathological conditions of the ureter are briefly considered.

The illustrations are half-tone reproductions of photographs of anatomical and pathological specimens.

The work is in no sense exhaustive, and its chief value lies in the description of the various anatomical features of the ureters, their physiological variations, their anatomical and pathological conditions; all of which have a bearing on the clinical manifestations of these conditions, and also on ureteral surgery.

JOHN A. SAMPSON.

MANUAL OF GYNÆCOLOGY. By D. BERRY HART, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., and A. H. FREELAND BARBOUR, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E. With 12 Lithographs and 359 Wood-cuts. 715 pages. Chicago: W. T. Keener & Co.

A book so well known as Hart and Barbour's Gynæcology needs no introduction to the older members of the profession. In the present edition, which is the sixth revision of this valuable

work, the original plan has been followed with seemingly few changes.

The frequent head-lines, the marginal index, and the tables of reference at the beginning of each chapter, make it an admirable work for the student. It is regrettable, however, that this edition has not been brought more up to date, as we note that few of the references are more recent than 1898.

The book is divided into two parts and an appendix. Part I includes the anatomy and physiology of the female pelvic organs and a description of the methods of examination of the female pelvis. The second part of the work is devoted to the consideration of the diseases of the female pelvic organs and their treatment. In the appendix, much of which is new, will be found a chapter on the general technique of abdominal section, with the possible postoperative complications and accidents; electricity in gynaecology; the systematic treatment of nerve prostration; case taking and an index of gynaecological literature.

The chapters on the anatomy and physiology of the pelvic organs are clear, detailed, and well illustrated with cuts from frozen sections, affording a good understanding of the pelvic relations and the actual and relative position of the several pelvic viscera. The chapter on the structural anatomy of the pelvic floor deserves special commendation. While considerable space is given to a description of the various forms of tents and their usage, we would feel that their application is limited in modern gynaecology, and their use as recommended by the authors is not in accord with the customary treatment in this country.

Throughout the book the pathology of each disease receives careful attention, and the symptoms and differential diagnosis, often in tabular form, are presented to the reader with great clearness.

Exception must be taken to the authors' handling of the subjects of pelvic cellulitis, pelvic peritonitis, pelvic haematocele, and haematoma. While cellulitis and peritonitis are actual patho-

logical conditions, and in certain stages of the processes have a definite symptomatology, they always occur coincident with or as complications of other demonstrable lesions as the primary cause. Hæmatocèle and hæmatoma are commonly the results of a ruptured tubal pregnancy, and consequently are not entitled to exhaustive consideration. This chapter, however, gives the reader much valuable information regarding tubal gestation.

The chapters on tubal inflammations and ovarian tumors are particularly well written and worthy of the most careful perusal. The subject of uterine tumors, especially fibromyomata of the uterus, has received attention, the diagnosis and differential diagnosis being treated at some length.

The treatment mentioned and recommended throughout the work is in every way conservative, the typical operations are clearly described, and considerable space is given to the medical treatment of disorders of the female pelvis, a part of the subject too often overlooked because of the surgical tendency of the times.

The book as a whole contains much that is not found in other text-books on the subject, valuable to the practitioner as well as the specialist. It is doubtful if this edition will add anything to the reputation of the authors, as there is not enough that is new in the text to fetch the book up to the standard of the many excellent American works on the subject. The cuts are good, but inferior to those in many of our modern publications. The typography is excellent.

J. O. POLAK.

BAKTERIOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN ÜBER HÄNDE-DESINFEC-
TION und ihre Endergebnisse für die Praxis. Von. Dr. med.
O. SARWEY a.o. Professor in Tübingen. Berlin, 1905. Ver-
lag von August Hirschwald. N. W. Unter den Linden 68.
Octavo, 90 pages.

As a result of more than 1500 separate tests, continued over the space of four years, the author reaches the following impor-